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No. 17,407. 號八月三年九十壹百九千壹英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH, 8, 1919. 未己亥歲年八國民華中 PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

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STRAW HATS
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WASHABLE TIES.
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DONNELLY & WHYTE.
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TEL No. 638.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CZECHO-SLOVAKS STARVING.
LONDON, Mar. 1.
Reuter is informed that the Czecho-Slovak Republic, including Prague, is on the verge of famine. Staple commodities are exhausted. The population cannot hold out until harvest time. Hospital patients at Prague are dying of inanition. There is a terrible shortage of milk for infants.

PARIS CONFERENCE.
LONDON, Mar. 6.
A communiqué from Paris says the Supreme War Council met and accepted the American proposal to ask the various commissions to present with their reports their conclusions in the form of articles for insertion in the peace preliminaries. The Council then discussed military, naval, and air conditions to be imposed on the enemy.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(By COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.
Peking, March 6.
Peking is greatly exercised over a telegram from Lu Tseng-hsing making inquiries about the report which is circulating in Paris that the British and American Ministers advised that the Shantung question should not be brought before the Peace Conference but settled in the Orient.
Inquiries have elicited that there has been no change of instructions to the Peace delegates at Paris.

THE WAR PARTICIPATION LOAN.

Report states that Tuan Chi-jui has informed the Premier that he could not understand why the Japanese informed the Government concerning the suspension of the War Participation Loan that the Contract was between Japanese Militarists and the War Participation Bureau.

REQUISITIONING OF "NORE" AND "NOVARA."

There is reason to hope that arrangements will shortly be made to provide passages for invalids unable to travel by the *Nore* and *Novara*, on account of the requisitioning of these vessels.

HONGKONG'S NEW GOVERNOR.

LEAVING FOR HOME ON MARCH 25TH.

A message from Ceylon states that Mr. R. E. Stubbs leaves for England on March 25. He will spend a few weeks there before proceeding to Hongkong.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

There was the usual crowd of spectators in the H.K.C.C. enclosure yesterday to watch the progress of the Tennis Tournament. There were five matches altogether and the most noteworthy feature of the evening's play was the defeat of Mr. S. E. Green, a former champion, at the hands of Major Ardoino, in the Club Handicap Singles, Class "A." Mr. Green was the more favoured of the two contestants, and was expected to overcome the heavy handicap against him, but Major Ardoino played a very consistent game and won rather easily by 6-2, 6-2, easily by 6-2, 6-2.

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Mrs. Black and A. Moore (rec. 8/6) beat Mrs. Bernard Brown and L. Forster (rec. 4/8), 6-7, 6-3, 6-3.

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "A."

Major Ardoino (rec. 3/8) beat S. E. Green (ows 90), 6-2, 6-2.

A. H. CROOK (rec. 4/8) BEAT MR. R. DE JOURNAL (rec. 15-1), 6-0, 6-4.

Lieut. Col. Crisp (rec. 2/8) beat Surg. Lieut. Commr. Cockrem (rec. 15-1), 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "B."

C. B. Brown (rec. 15-8) beat Lieut. Col. E. J. Coles (ows 8/10), 6-0, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.
R. Townsend and E. Crocker meet T. Mashima and H. Sakuma.

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "A."
V. Dessan (rec. 15-3) meets L. Forster (rec. 1/6).

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "B."
R. M. Henderson (ows 5/10) meets W. Mackenzie (rec. 4/8).

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BUKHAREST STARVING.

PARIS, February 28th.
Information has been received that 250 deaths, due to starvation, occur daily in Bukharest alone.

MADRID RIOTS.

MADRID, February 28th.
Serious riots occurred here, owing to food scarcity. Butchers' and bakers' shops were stormed. Order was restored after martial law was proclaimed.

Troops are patrolling the streets. A serious industrial and political situation has arisen in Spain. The sitting of the Cortes has been suspended indefinitely, in order to enable the Government to devote itself to questions of public order, especially the serious situation in Barcelona, and the threatened strikes in various Provinces, notably in Lerida.

Other reasons for the suspension of the Cortes are the obstructionist attitude of certain deputies, apparently in connection with the agitation for Catalan autonomy, and the Government's desire that certain very important questions, especially Morocco, should not be discussed in the Cortes while the subject is being negotiated with Foreign Powers.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

The Press Bureau states:—"A communiqué from Paris states that the Supreme War Council discussed relief in Austria and Hungary."

THE FUTURE OF MONTENEGRO.

Subsequently, M. Cvodenovitch, the Montenegrin Minister at Washington, presented his views on behalf of Tzar Nicholas, on the situation of the future of Montenegro.

PARIS, February 28th.

Three of the remaining questions to be settled are Germany's western frontier, the Adriatic, and Russia.

PARIS, February 28th.

The Economic Council reported, at its opening, that the Allies must make peace immediately or raise the blockade. This report explains the Supreme Council's pressure on the various Commissions to complete their work "without delay."

PARIS, February 28th.

It is understood that the Reparation Commission recommends that Germany should be compelled to pay by her gold reserves, by outstanding debts in her favour abroad, and by coal, potash and timber.

SOUTH AFRICAN ISMELITES.

The Nationalists have reversed their decision to sail on the British cruiser *Minerva*, owing, it is believed, to the outcry in this country against the Nationalists sailing on a British warship.

FLU GERM TRACKED.

LONDON, March 1st.
The Times states that, in connection with Army medical investigations of influenza, it is announced that, after prolonged research by Major Graeme Gibson (British), Captain Connor (Australian), and Major Bowman (Canadian), these doctors completed the discovery of what is probably the causative germ of the influenza epidemic.

Major Gibson contracted influenza and pneumonia and died at Abbeville.

The germ belongs to the order of filter-passers and is grown by the Neguchi method. Monkeys infected with the germ developed haemorrhage of the lungs, predisposing the reception of the pneumococcus.

ARMISTICE.

PARIS, February 28th.
It is stated that Marshal Foch has completed the terms of the final armistice. They provide for the complete demobilisation of the German Army, fixing the maximum military strength at twenty-five Divisions, demanding total disarmament and Allied inspection of war factories.

JUGO-SLAVIA.

PARIS, February 28th.

The Jugo-Slav delegates will shortly protest to the Peace Conference against the action of the Italians.

No news has been received from Ljubljana, owing to the closing of the frontier, but the Jugo-Slavs assert that the Italians acted as though they were in enemy country and interfered with internal affairs.

A delegation of Mayors of thirty Communes of Dalmatia arrived in Paris bringing results of a plebiscite taken under Italian occupation. The results show a Jugo-Slav majority of 60 per cent. in the Zara District and 80 per cent. in other Districts.

MERCANTILE MARINE CLAIMS.

LONDON, March 5th.

Replying to the deputation of the Mercantile Marine, on March 4th, regarding reparation for the relatives of the sailors murdered during war time, the number of whom the Premier estimated at 50,000, the Premier paid a tribute to the heroism of the Mercantile Marine in saving Great Britain from starvation and the Allies from collapse.

He denounced German submarineism as the most cruel and most infamous exhibition of piracy ever seen.

He announced that the British delegates at the Peace Conference had been instructed to submit, as their first demand, full compensation for the losses at sea, including compensation for the relatives of the dead. "Germany must pay this first, before mere indemnity for war expenses. He concluded by urging that claims be immediately submitted to the Foreign Office."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN SITUATION.

LONDON, February 28th.
The latest telegrams from Germany show that strikes are threatened or are progressing all over the country, the workers demanding immediate socialisation of mines and Government monopolies, and the recognition of Soviets over two-thirds of the mines in Central Germany at present are on strike. The strikers have already begun to occupy the railways and post-offices, but in spite of the threatening character of the movement, the Government hope to re-establish order by means of large levies of troops.

In large towns like Halle and Leipzig, the officials, doctors, and chemists are striking, as a protest against the dictatorship of workmen.

The Spartacists are agitating for a general strike in Berlin next week. It is feared that they may succeed.

Communist activity is generally increasing in East Prussia, where Russian Bolsheviks are urging the population to destroy the railways, in order to hasten the victory of the Communists of Germany.

STABLE GOVERNMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, March 1st.

A telegram from Geneva states that Herr Muelbach, an ex-director of Krupp, returned from Berlin, after a two-day stay in Munich, where he declined the post of Foreign Minister, because he was convinced that a stable Government was impossible. He says that the Spartacists were in Munich. He is of opinion that Germany is confronted with a mortal struggle between Monarchism and Bolshevism.

BALE, March 1st.

The Munich Congress of Soviets proposed the Diet and assumed the Executive and Legislative power, under the title of National Provisional Council, with a membership of 210.

SPARTACISTS CONTROL CITY.

LONDON, March 1st.
Mr. Percival Phillips, the well-known war correspondent, writing from Cologne, says that the Spartacists in Düsseldorf, headed by a K. K. sailor, control the city. They terrorised Westphalia, arrested hostages, and confiscated food stocks "for the benefit of the workmen," who threaten to punish the pillagers with death.

The Spartacists raided three Essen collieries and the miners to cease work. They destroyed the offices and machinery, and sacked the State bank at Muelheim.

COPENHAGEN, March 1st.

A telegram from Munster states that Government troops entered Düsseldorf on February 28th. The Spartacist leaders escaped. The town is quiet.

BERLIN DEMORALIZED.

BERLIN, February 27th.

The daily experience here only deepens the strong impression made by the present demoralisation of the German nation. A strange, sickening, quickly-passing from surprise to disgust upon witnessing the evidences of corruption and individual greed which alternate with those of dull apathy and threatening social revolt.

The West End of Berlin still presents a relatively normal appearance, although, even here, a second glance reveals the superficiality of things. Much that appears genuine turns out, upon investigation, to be a substitute. For example, paper table-cloths are used, even in the leading hotels owing to linen ones being commandeered as bed-sheets.

The condition of the poorer classes in Berlin is truly desperate. Apart from the scanty official rations, food is only obtainable from illicit traders at extortionate prices.

The total number of unemployed is estimated at 450,000, many of whom do not desire to work, having been demoralised by long war service. Discontent is growing.

The Spartacist movement is, by no means dead. If the present situation lasts long, the psychology of the masses will, inevitably, lead to Bolshevism. The period, from April to June, will be a critical one.

The Allies possess, in the control of the food supply, the psychology of the masses will, inevitably, lead to Bolshevism. The period, from April to June, will be a critical one.

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VICTORIA THEATRE HAS GOOD SHOW.

There was a good house at the Victoria Theatre last night, when a nice 8-part drama entitled "Neutral Rays" was screened, after which the Fredony Vaudeville Company entertained those present with a fine programme which included dancing and music. "Mlle. Leona" was well received in her dancing acts, whilst Miss Asta Erickson, the Norwegian girl who possesses a fine soprano, pleased the audience with her singing. "Arabian Nights," a song and dance ensemble, was also good and well applauded. The best contribution came from Fredony himself whose playing of the "Broken Doll" with bells, captivated the audience.

MOTORCAR FATALITY.

Mr. J. R. Wood held an inquiry yesterday into the death of an 8-year old female child who died in the French Hospital to which she had been conveyed after being knocked down by a motor-car in Wongmang Road during the races. A jury was summoned and they returned a verdict of "accidental death."

BUSINESS NOTICES

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AND
OUTFITTER.
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We can supply Bearings for all kinds of Machines
POWER SAVING NO HOT BEARINGS
SELF ALIGNING REQUIRES LESS ATTENTION.
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THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG.

FORTIFY YOURSELF
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FLETCHER'S COMPOUND GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.
The Ideal General Tonic.
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QUALITY-VARIETY-PERFECTION.
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DISINFECT WITH IZAL.
A little IZAL in a lot of water will kill all Germs.
Don't waste IZAL by using it stronger than recommended.
Remember the best way to avoid Influenza and all infectious Diseases is absolute cleanliness. Dirty houses and dirty persons are a danger to the community. Therefore, for the sake of others, remember the IZAL RULES OF HEALTH.
Keep your house clean. Wash your hands before meals. Clean your teeth. Take frequent baths. Do not spit, and stop others doing so. Avoid hot and stuffy rooms. Sleep with your window open. Pneumonia is not caused by fresh air, but is due to a microbe, which lives in heat and darkness. Sneeze and cough into a handkerchief. If you feel ill or have a running cold stop at home. Use IZAL as directed below:
For Washing the Hands and Face:—1 teaspoonful of IZAL to one gallon or to the basin of water.
In your Bath:—1 teaspoonful of IZAL.
For your Teeth and as a Mouth Wash:—5 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm water.
For Lining:—2 tablespoonfuls of IZAL to the bucket of water.
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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
March 10, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. at No. 1 Basileia Lyttelton Road, West Point, Hongkong.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., etc., etc., therein contained.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 3, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned), ON

TUESDAY,
March 11, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, 100 CASES

"ROBINS" BRANDY
damaged by fire and water.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 3, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned), ON

TUESDAY,
March 11, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, etc., etc., etc., comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, etc., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 large Blackwood Screen Bed and White Panels, and Blackwood Fire Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures and Oil Paintings, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also
Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly new), by Wilcox & Gibbs with all accessories, 1 Piano in good condition, one large Ice Chest suitable for Hotel, Full Size Croquet Set, One pair Binoculars.

And
1 Half-plate Camera by Thornton Pickard with Spare Lenses, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned), ON

WEDNESDAY,
March 12, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at No. Chatham Road, Kowloon.

THE SUNDRY
Valuable Household Furniture, etc., etc., etc., therein contained.

Hallstand, Large Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Sideboard, Brass Twin Bedsteads, Cheval Glass Dressing Mirror, Toilet Table, Washstand, Toilet Set, etc., Pantry, Kitchen and Bathroom Utensils.

Also
Cabinet Gramophone with Records, Gent's Bicycle, Pot Plants, Pneumatic Tyred Rickshaws in very good condition.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 6, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned), ON

TUESDAY,
March 11, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
DRAWN WORE, & EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, etc., etc.

DRAWN WORE:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, etc., etc.

EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also
A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.
(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from F. C. JENKIN, Esq., C.B.S. to sell by Public Auction, ON

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
March 19 and 20, 1919, commencing each day at 5 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
POSTAGE STAMPS,
comprising:—

Great Britain, Colonies and Possessions, Japan & China, Argentine & Chili, Cuba, Liberia, Mexico, Mascos, Nicaragua, Philippines, etc., etc., etc.

Also
3 Albums each containing the nucleus of a collection,
"And
1 Album with about 800 good specimens."
On view from Monday, the 17th inst.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

One complete set Engines and Boiler in good working order.

DESCRIPTION:—
Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33, by 24 strokes.
Boiler, 12 x 10⁴, working pressure 120 lbs. on Vertical survey.
To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller and all piping, etc., connected with the above mentioned Engines and Boiler.

Also
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast, And
2 Navigating Compasses.
At present stored at Kwong Tung Cheong's shipyard.
Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
February 21, 1919.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO, & STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"CARDIGANSHIRE,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by March 14, 1919, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on March 14, 1919, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 7, 1919.

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Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

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TO LET.—1 Chatham Road, 5 ROOM HOUSE Apply No. 8, Chatham Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.

TO LET.—3 ROOMS on the Ground Floor of Hongkong Club Annex. Apply to The Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET from 18th April, 1919.—1st Floor, No. 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises). Apply to Secretary, The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

119 The Peak, Ardshiel HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1919.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the CLUB HOUSE on FRIDAY, March 14, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order,
E. DES VEAUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1918 and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Fiddler's Street, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 4, 1919.

EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG

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NOTICES.

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YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Eruptions, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

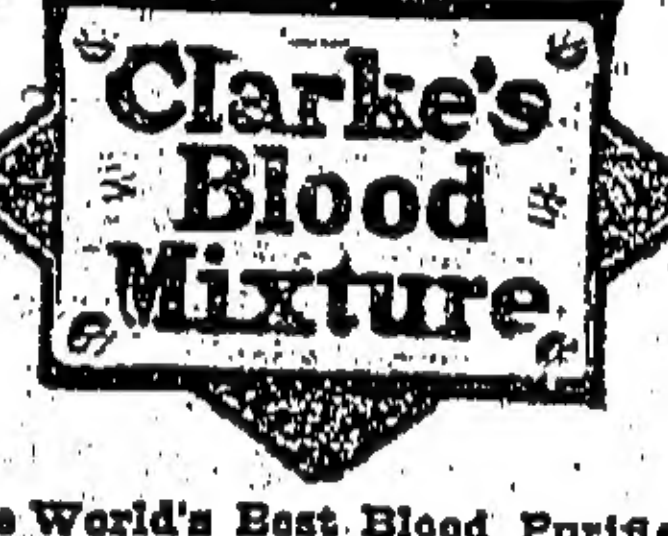
IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of the Piles.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poison, and matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
is testified by a most remarkable collection of unimpaired testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle).

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES



The World's Best Blood Purifier.

CURES ALL

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THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

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IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

Allenburg's Foods

The best alternative to Human Milk.

MILK FOOD No. 1 For Birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 For 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 For 6 months upwards

There is a greater demand than ever for the "Allenburg's Foods," both at home and abroad, which existing conditions render it possible only partially to meet. Government restrictions of export, scarcity of material and shortage of shipping accommodation are difficulties that cannot be altogether surmounted until hostilities cease. Supplies will be increased as soon as possible, and in the meantime we would claim the indulgence of consumers of the "Allenburg's Foods" for any inconvenience experienced by them.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S Ltd.
Established 1718.
LONDON, ENG.

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENTS at current rates.
For further particulars, please apply to—
UNION TRADING COMPANY,
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Arrangements for Special Occasions.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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GENERAL MANAGERS

EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A palatable emulsion containing forty per cent of pure Cod Liver Oil, a valuable Food Tissue Builder, and Tonic.

In bottles \$1.25 and \$2.00 each.

EXTRACT OF MALT & COD LIVER OIL
\$1.50 and \$2.50 per bottle.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE 288.

JAMES STEER.
8, ICE HOUSE STREET.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

Tel. 2877. Tel. 2877.

PRIMO BEER

Points of view may differ on the right course to take in a long war.

With it even as to discussing beverages, however, there are no two opinions. All agree that PRIMO is the right Beer to drink.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
10, Queen's Road Central.



WATSON'S E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW

THIS WEEK

OF

ELEGANT EVENING GOWNS.

The "China Mail" is now on
sale at, and will be delivered
by Messrs. W. G. Humphreys
and Co. Shamen, Canton,
who have been appointed our
agents.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Dutton sincerely
thank all friends for the kind
sympathy shown in their bereavement
and for the beautiful floral
tributes.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, March 8, 1919.

JUGOSLAVIA AND ITALY.

Conversation yesterday revealed
the fact that of four men talking,
two didn't know what is meant by
the expression "Jugo-Slavs." There
may be others, hence these notes.
On Thursday the China Mail pub-
lished telegrams to the effect that
the Jugo-Slavs, in presenting their
claims to the Paris Conference,
demanded the whole of Istria, with
Trieste, Fiume, and the Dalmatian
Islands. As an illustration of the
way the public is at the mercy of
Reuters (and a warning of the ad-
visability of reserving judgment), we
may mention that that message came
from Italian sources, via Paris, and
through London. The suggestion is
that it was either false or garbled,
and probably both. The message
went on to say that the Jugo-Slavs
were mobilizing (an Italian report
promulgated with an ulterior motive)
and this in turn was contradicted by
the Jugo-Slav delegates in Paris. A
counter-charge was made that the
Italians were landing troops on the
Dalmatian coast and entrenching at
Fiume. This last is quite as believ-
able as the other.

Now for the Jugo-Slavs. If you
look at a map of Italy you will see
that the Adriatic Sea marches with
Italy's east coast and is roughly of
equal area. The southern end of
Albania bends in towards the heel
of the Italian "boot," and makes
top or north, on the Italian side, is
Venice. Opposite, to the eastward,
is Trieste, dividing two great called
Gorizia and Istria, the coastline of
which ends at Fiume. Back of these
two provinces, inland, is Slovenia.
Dalmatia is a narrow strip, mostly
islands, which runs along the east-
ern shore of the Adriatic, with Croa-

thy, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and part
of Montenegro as hinterlands. On
that coast are fine harbours, whereas
opposite, on the east coast of Italy,
these are lacking. Gorizia and Istria
used to belong to Italy, before Aus-
trian stole them. So did Dalmatia,
which has the splendid harbour of
Cittoria. Italy wants them back.
But the countries named above,
lying between the Adriatic sea and
southern Hungary and Serbia, have
joined together as one nation, called
Jugoslavia, and they say that if Italy
gets all she wants, they will merely
have changed one master for another.
They admit that Gorizia and Istria,
with the harbour of Pola, should go
back to Italy, because the population
is still distinctly Italian, and they
believe in the Wilsonian doctrine of
self-determination. But as the Ital-
ians are Slavs, they deny Italy's
claim to that coast. Unfortunately,
to make it hard for us to take sides,
one of those accused secret treaties
has turned up. It appears that in
1915 Great Britain, France, and
Russia promised Italy that if she
came into the war on the side of the
Allies, and they won, she should have
the eastern coast of the Adriatic.
This was a case of promising as booty
a part of an enemy's property. It
was not foreseen that Austria would
decompose, and this new nation,
among others, arise from the ashes.
What with France stiffening her de-
mands against Germany, Japan's
claims conflicting with the Colonies',
and now Italy standing out for her
"pound of flesh," the poor League
of Nations must be somewhat
anemic. If only there were pink
pills for pale ideals, how gladly would
we subscribe for a box.

REVENUE OFFICERS AND POLICEMEN.

Yesterday the China Mail managed
to squeeze a complete and pregnant
editorial article into one headline.
Did we get it right? A Revenue
Officer appeared before a magistrate
in the capacity of complainant or
prosecutor in a case that had nothing
to do with revenue. He was in
effect, acting as a policeman. While
looking out for opium smugglers, he
saw a suspicious character carrying
property for which he thought he
should be made to give account. In-
stead of saying "No b'long my
p'p'le," he arrested the man and
brought him before Mr. J. B. Wood.
We have not direct evidence of it,
but we infer from all the facts that
this Revenue Officer is a reader of
the China Mail, and a man with con-
siderable public spirit. He knew
that the Police are short-handed, and
that this case was willing to do his bit.
So far, it seems to us he acted quite
laudably. But Mr. J. B. Wood
thought otherwise, and snubbed him.

Mr. Wood in effect said he must con-
fine his energies to opium cases.
Why? We have a real respect for
Mr. Wood. He has humour, shrewd-
ness, and is generally an ideal radi-
cal. But there is a sound reason why
the gobbler should stick to his last.
Perhaps somebody will inform us
of it. Suppose this Revenue Officer
had seen his man approaching some
place of business with a loaded re-
volver in his hand. Suppose, while
we are at it, that he had seen him
confronting an armed robbery. Sup-
pose he had run him in. Would the
magistrate have told him to ignore
everything but revenue cases? We
consider this rather important. Note
the attitude of the Police. In effect
they said: Very good, Sir. May we
prosecute in his place, and
call him an it witness? Mr. Wood,
according to our reporter, said no.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The dollar seems to be fixed for
the time being. It is still 3s. 1
3-16d.

The T.K.K. Persia Maru's sailing
has been postponed four days. She
leaves on April 5. The Tenyo Maru
will not leave till May 5.

A round of the shipping offices
to-day produced nothing in the way
of news, except that one of them
was having its annual white-washing.

Lt.-Col. John Warden, D.S.O., is
passing through Hongkong on his
way to Vladivostok, to join the British
Mission there. He is a Canadian,
who fought in France and with the
Baku expedition.

A Chinese quarry-master was
this morning fined \$100 and given
the option of imprisonment for two
months, for having in his possession
75 sticks of gelatine and 60 detona-
tors without a permit.

Before the routine of the Police
Courts had begun this morning, a
commotion was caused by a Chinese
coolie suddenly dropping to the floor
and swooning away. He was restored
rather unsympathetically.

A pantry boy employed on the
s.s. Montague was arrested for being
in possession of arms and 375 rounds
of ammunition. He was fined \$300
by Mr. R. E. Lindsey at the Magis-
tracy this morning and given the
option of three months' hard labour.

A conversation overheard.
"Fraser Smith was all right. Wish
we had his like in Hongkong now."
Nonsense. Hongkong put him in
jail, and it would do us damnedest
now to squelch any really outspoken
writer dealing with the affairs of the
Colony. Which of these two men
was right?

Although the play last night
turned on the evil of men taking too
much to drink, at each of the three
intervals the usual crowd of men
tore off to the near-by drinking
places. Just shows, doesn't it, the
uselessness of preaching. One mar-
ried man reports that he had rather
a hard time of it. His wife kept
calling his attention with her elbow
to the points made by the heroine.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Major
J. H. H. Armstrong, V.D.

Alteration in time for Gun Practice
at Pakshawan on Monday, March
10. Hongkong members parade
at Blake Pier at 6.10 p.m. Quarry
Bay members parade at Quarry Bay
at 6.30 p.m. under Capt. W. Murray
Scott.

Hongkong, March 8, 1919.
G. E. Stewart, Captain.
Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. W.
FRANKS, D.S.P.R.

COMMENDATIONS.

General Order No. 11.—The follow-
ing members of the Police Reserve
are commended by the Captain Super-
intendent of Police for good
work done in connection with the
provisions of the Piracy Prevention
Ordinance.
Inspector Butterfield.
Sergeant Beatty.
Sergeant 70 Yuen Kwok-yen.
Sergeant 28 Chia Ching-po.
P.C. 644 Allen.
P.C. 58 Choa Hing-ki.
General Order No. 12.—Mistake
Sergeant 722 Arcull is commended
by the Captain Superintendent of the
Police for special services at the
Armoury and with the Musketry
Department.

March 8, 1919.

ANOTHER ARMED ROBBERY.

At 7.30 p.m. last night two robbers
visited No. 13 Whitfield street and
persuaded the inmates to open
the stair trapdoor by saying
that they brought a parcel
from Ah Yung, the husband
of one of the women living in the
house. Rushing to the sitting room
where six women were gathered,
they "held them up" by threatening
with a dagger, and stole from one of
the women a bangle and a gold ring.
From a box which they compelled
her to open, the miscreants stole
jewellery and money to the value of
\$410. They then decamped.
The fact that the robbers knew
the name of the husband of the
woman and that they chose an hour
when all the male persons of the house
were out, indicated that they must
have kept a careful watch on the
house, before they put their
plan of robbing the house in
execution.

From another quarter another
robbery was reported. At about 1
a.m. this morning, a Chinese woman,
whose trade depended chiefly on her
charms, was surprised while
sleeping in her cubicle at No.
139, Hollywood Road, by
three robbers who had gained
access to the premises by forcing the
bar of the door. They bound and
gagged the girl and finally made
away with her two bangles the value
of which was \$20.
No arrests have been made yet.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The fortnightly market report
issued yesterday looks more like old
times. The front page has a brave
list of arrivals and departures, show-
ing that our port is getting back
into its old stride.

The Canton silk circular says—
For Lyons our market has re-
mained in much the same state as
when our last report was issued. For
America a better tone was noticeable
resulting in the settlement of about
300 bales which is not much but it
shows an improvement on last settle-
ment for that country as reported by
us. At the close we hear that some
enquiries have been received here
from American Buyers.

It is reported that some enquiries
have been received here and the
prices are far lower than what
Dealers will accept.
Rates have been greatly reduced
and have been in force since the 1st
instant, this may help business and
cause a revival of demand which has
been very scarce for the last 2
months.

Quotations with laying down cost
at 4 m/s Doc. Ex. St. 3/4 Pcs. 4.34
and at 6 m/s Lici G. \$798.

The prices current (export) do not
show any remarkable movement.

Of cotton, very little new business
is mentioned. The most recent
quotation was 18.55d.
Cotton yarn called for this comment:
A steady business passed in chop-
suitable for the Yunnan markets, the
bulk of which was sold to arrive for
March shipments from India. At
the close, the demand has subsided
and prices are very weak. Spot
cargo is fetching a higher price than
for cargo to arrive.

Quotations are:
No. 10s. at 1995/228. No. 12s. at
\$204/225. No. 16s. at \$243/258. No.
20s. at \$246/270. Arrivals 2,650
bales. Sales 3,000 bales. Shipments
650 bales. Unsold stock 3,000 bales.
Bargains 15,000 bales.

Prices of metals locally have fur-
ther receded, and there is an entire
absence of business. Dealers are
more concerned with disposing of
their present stocks, and communi-
cations with negotiating for fur-
ther business. Quotations from
America show more steadiness.

JUGO-SLAV CABINET.

The Serbian Press Bureau states
that the Ministry of the Kingdom of
the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes has
now been formed as follows:
Premier ... M. Stoyan Protitch.
Vice-Premier, Dr. Anton Korochetz.
Justice ... M. Marko Trifkovich.
Foreign Affairs ... Dr. Anto Trumbitch.
Commerce and Industry ... M. Stoyan Ribaratz.
Public Instruction ... M. Gombo Mir Davidovich.
Railways ... M. Vozlar Voulvitch.
Works ... M. Milan Kapetovitch.
Interior ... M. Svesozar Tribitch.
Finance ... Dr. Konjelo Nincich.
Posts and Telegraphs ... Dr. Edo Loucinitch.
War and Marine ... General Michailo Raschich.
Agriculture ... Dr. Ivo Petrichitch.
Worship ... Dr. Tougomir Alaouovitch.
Food and Reconstruction ... M. Malige Jovanovitch.
Political Affairs ... M. Vitorin Koretich.
Forests and Mines ... Dr. Mahmed Spasovitch.
Minister in charge of preparatory
work for the constitution and uni-
fication of the laws, M. Albert
Cramere.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

At the Magistracy yesterday, be-
fore Mr. R. E. Lindsey, Fung Wing
Fuk, the sole partner of the Sui
Yick Rice Firm, at No. 208, Des
Vaux Road West, charged Fung Pak
Lun, his employee, on three counts:
(1) That on July 8, 1918, he em-
bezzled the sum of \$2,008 belonging
to the firm; (2) That in this con-
nection he made a false entry in the
cash book purporting to show that
on the same date this sum had been
paid to a foreign firm at Ice House
Street, and (3) That he, between
June 9, 1918, and July 7, 1918,
fraudulently converted to his own
benefit 49,128 pounds of rice valued
at \$80,000, the property of the Sui
Yick Firm.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the
complainant and Mr. P. W. Goldring
represented the defendant.
In opening the case, Mr. Lo said
the firm in question was an old-
established one and had one of the
most extensive businesses in the
Colony. Everyone thought it was
doing well, but suddenly the crash
came and bankruptcy ensued. As
regards the first two charges, Counsel
said that the manager of the foreign
firm to whom the money was shown
in the books to have been paid, would
give evidence which would prove to
his Worship that no such money had
been paid. Counsel had no direct
evidence of the receipt of the money
by the defendant, but he would try
to satisfy his Worship that the de-
fendant was in the fullest sense of
the manager of the Sui Yick Firm, taking
complete charge and control of all
business in connection with the firm.
In a large firm such as the com-
plainant's which employed a large
number of employees the entries in
the books could be made by many
persons, but in this case the entries
relating to the items in question were
in the handwriting of the defendant
himself.

Evidence was then called, and the
managing partner of the foreign firm
in question said his firm had done
business with the Sui Yick. On
July 8, 1918, he did not receive
\$2,008 or any other sum from the
Sui Yick. As far as his firm was
concerned, the entry in the books
relating to the payment of \$2,008
to his firm as commission was false.
Fung Wing Fuk, the complainant,
said the defendant was adopted into
his family when he was two years of
age. At the age of 17, he went to
Kongmoon where he worked in a rice-
shop for five years. Returning in
1914 to Hongkong, he was given
charge of the Sui Yick Rice firm with
full authority to handle the firm's
money and to buy and sell on his
own initiative. He drew no salary,
and his family being maintained
at the complainant's expense. The
defendant was, however, allowed a
carte blanche to draw any sum he
wanted for his own use without the
necessity of consulting the complainant.
With regard to the entries in the
wages book, he did not know who
made them, but they could have
been made by any of the employees
who were under the sole direction of
the defendant. At the beginning of
the Fifth Moon, last year, his firm
got into financial difficulties which
eventually resulted in the firm's
bankruptcy. The creditors came to
him, but he referred them to the
defendant as the manager of the
firm. The firm's books were taken
to the Official Receiver, and his son,
Fung Pak Kwong, was appointed
trustee. When the firm was smashed,
the employees went over to another
rice firm, the Yee Fung, of which
the defendant was a partner.

Examined by Mr. Goldring, the
complainant said he had three sons
who were not connected with the
business in any way. His second
son, who died childless, adopted the
defendant who was the son of a
friend. No balance sheets or any
accounts whatever had been sub-
mitted to him by the defendant. As
he was very old and incapable of
taking charge of the business, he was
quite content to let the defendant
take control of the business, even
though he was left in ignorance of
its state. As regards the amounts
he himself drew from time to time
(\$300 to \$400 a month) they were as
unlimited as the defendant's, and he
did not take the trouble to find out
the exact sums. He had lived in
the Sui Yick premises for the last
39 years and was fairly expert in
the rice business. Last year there
was a great rise in the price of rice
with consequent heavier gambling
by the firms concerned. Even
though practically out of the busi-
ness, he still took an interest in the
development of the rice market. It
was the Nam Wo firm that made
a petition in the Supreme Court for
the firm's bankruptcy. It took him
three months to arrive at a competi-
tion with his creditors.
The case was adjourned until the
12th.

A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's
Colic, Cuts and Diarrhoea Remedy has
saved the lives of more people and re-
lieved more suffering than any other re-
medy in existence. It is known all over
the civilized world for its speedy cure of
colic in the stomach, diarrhoea and all
intestinal pains. For sale by all
Chemists and Storekeepers.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. W. Logan & Co. reported
yesterday as follows:

Since our last report of the 28th
ult. our Market has been quiet, the
volume of business transacted being
on a small scale. The Shanghai
Market shows considerable activity,
prices of all Canton shares having
risen and a further rise is anticipated.
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai
Banks are quiet with sellers at \$772½
and buyers at \$765. North China
are wanted at \$124. Cantons at
\$400. Unions have been done at
\$1,025/90 and are now sellers at
\$1,030.
Fire Insurances.—China Fires have
bought at \$175 and Hongkong Fires
at \$830.
Shipping.—Indies have come to
business at \$138 and more shares
are wanted at about that figure.
Douglases are in demand at \$91½
with equivalent rates for forward
shares.
Refineries.—China Sugars after
heavy purchases at \$122/125 close
weak with sellers at \$119. Mala-
bous are required for \$86 ex. divi-
dend of Pa. 8.
Docks and Wharves.—Hongkong
Docks are a little easier, shares being
wanted at \$158½. Kowloon Wharves,
very little business has taken place
in the Stock, sales being reported at
\$118/117 and close now with sellers
at \$116.
Shanghai Docks.—Shanghai Docks
have improved to a buying quotation
of \$130 ex. dividend of Ts. 5.
Miscellaneous.—Cements have de-
clined a dividend of 80 cents per
share and have declined to a selling
rate of \$8.80. Hongkong Electric
are wanted at \$70½. Waterboats
\$12½. Hongkong Tram \$8. Wat-
sons \$8.16. Dairy Farms \$28.
China Providents \$8.35. China
Borneo \$12½. Chim Lights \$5.

HONGKONG CHURCH MIS- SIONARY ASSOCIATION.

At the annual committee meeting
of the Church Missionary Association
held on Thursday evening, the
Bishop of Victoria presiding, the
annual statement of accounts was
presented by the Hon. Treasurer,
Major Walmesley, and an account of
the work of the Association was
given by the Hon. Secretary, the
Rev. W. T. Featherstone.
Below will be found a list of
grants for the year 1918-19 made by
the Church Missionary Association
which is an association of members
of the Church of England in Hong-
kong to assist approved missionary
work in the Diocese of Victoria
(Hongkong and South China).

GRANTS, 1918-1919.
Victoria Home & Orphan-
age, Kowloon \$ 50
Eyre Refuge, Kowloon City 50
Boys' School, Kowloon City 100
Evangelistic Work, Hong-
kong 200
Veracruz Day Schools 50
Hongkong Educational Work, Canton 400
Pastorate Fund, Canton 150
Women's Work, Canton 100
Theological Hostel, Canton 150
Girls' School, Pukhoi 50
Pastorate Fund, Pukhoi 150
General Work, Liemchow 75
General Work, Nanning 300
General Work, Yunnan 150
To Printing Chinese Prayer
Books 50
\$2,025

New Grants this year are:—
To Veracruz Day Schools \$ 50
Hongkong 50
To Books Printing 50
Grants increased this year
are:—
To Eyre Refuge \$ 20
To Evangelistic Work, Hongkong 100
To Theological Hostel, Canton 75
To General Work, Nanning 100
To General Work, Yunnan 100
Grants decreased this year
are:—
Boys' School, Kowloon City \$ 20
Pastorate Fund, Canton 50
Pastorate Fund, Pukhoi 50
As in past years grants have, as
far as possible, been made to every
centre of work.
Decreases are made to stimulate
self-support in the Chinese Church,
and increases and new grants are
made to encourage new work.

HONGKONG BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Last night at the V. R. C. Sergt.
Drummond beat Mr. W. R. Neigh-
bour, 400 to 229. It was an interest-
ing game. The winner scored heavily
by accuracy in losing hazards.
In the first half Mr. Neighbour shaped
very well, but fell away. The highest
break was 34, by the winner. The
loss made a 25.
There is no game to-night, but on
Monday Messrs. D. Parkes and E.
Guimaraes play their tie. It will be
a hard fight.

DRAMATIC CRITICISM.

FRANLEY COMPANY OPENS
SEASON.

Here we have to deal with a case
of genuinely good artists in a some-
what unsatisfactory play. Last night
at the Theatre Royal Frangle's com-
pany played an American "comedy
drama" in four acts called "Bought
and Paid For." It opens in the
reception room of a millionaire
bachelor's apartments. Robert Staf-
ford, a self-made man, desires to
marry a very attractive telephone
girl, and as she will not offend the
proprieties, he invites her and her
sister and her sister's betrothed to
dine with him. Mr. William D.
Howard as "Jimmy Gley," a ship-
ping clerk at \$14 a week, is quite all
right. He has a big idea of his own
smartness, if he could only get a
start, and he wants his sweetheart's
sister (Miss Molly Malin as "Vir-
ginia Blaine") to accept the rich
man as a husband, so that he can
have that chance. Virginia's sister is
"Fanny" (Miss Florence Chapman),
who is the female counterpart of
Jimmy, and very smart and cute in
all her scenes. The sisters, we
learn, have hardly ever been sepa-
rated. How comes it, then, that
"Virginia" should be so refined,
and "Fanny" so very stably Ameri-
can? Their physical differences
are quite explainable, but no two
sisters could live together constantly
and be so different in culture. They
could not talk so differently. Un-
conscious mimicry, to which we are
all liable, would prevent it. "Oku,"
the rich man's Japanese servant, is
on in this scene. No one would
guess him to be a Japanese by his
make-up.

The next act finds us in Virginia's
boudoir. The marriage has taken
place, and it is two years later.
Jimmy and Fanny have married
(thanks to Robert giving Jimmy a
job at bigger wages than he is worth)
and they have a baby. Robert
drinks. Virginia, his babyless wife,
loathes him when he comes home
squiffy, will not kiss him, and rouses
the bully in him. Women are like
that. No sense. (Except in Hong-
kong, where they are used to it.)
After all, Robert is only effectively
affectionate, and a sensible woman
could have managed him quite easily.
Virginia, a splendid actress at "the
sob stuff," takes no pains to hide
her disgust, and provokes him so that
he reminds her she is his legal wife
— "bought and paid for," in fact.
A childish speech, and "in vino
veritas" makes it worse. For the
author (and Mr. Frank Wilcox him-
self) has been at pains previously to
show "Robert" a very perfect
gentleman. "Virginia" talks a lot
about the difference between legal
and moral rights. Marriage "lines"
do not make a marriage moral, etc.
It is all very true; but she has far
too big a notion of the value of her
"self-respect." Without knowing
it, she is as vain and conceited in
her way as "Jimmy" is in his. She
seems to have taken to heart the
advice of Pericles to Aspasia, "Do
what your heart tells you; yes, As-
pasia, do all it tells you. Remember
how august it is. It contains the
temple, not only of love, but of emi-
nence." Whereas, really, the
heart of a woman always advises her
to do just what she wants to do.
This applies also to 99.05 per cent.
of men. In the name of conscience,
much willfulness is gratified. You
see what's coming? In the third act
(next morning) when Robert is head-
achey and repentant, and apologies
very handsomely, she gives him an
ulTIMATUM. Either he must pro-
mise never to touch drink again, or
she will leave him. He is like many
other men: he will not be bullied in
that way. (Have we made it clear
that all this time Miss Malin is act-
ing very, very well, saying her lines
with beautiful enunciation, expres-
sion, and every realistic trick of voice
control and gesture?) Playing up
to her splendidly, Mr. Wilcox advises
her to think it over, to be reasonable.
An admirable bit of pleading, mark-
ed by a mere artistic restraint. Poor
fool! As if women could be reason-
ed with in such cases. She is just
as pig-headed as he is. She goes.
Thus in the last act in the dining
room of Gley's flat we find Mr.
Howard and Miss Chapman back in
poverty, with "Virginia" as lodger.
They supply the comedy, while Mr.
Wilcox and Miss Malin supply the
drama. Very good comedy it is.
Jimmy, who has to-day lost even his
\$18 a week job, falsely phones
Robert that Virginia has asked for
him. The husband comes, of course,
and she, believing he has "given in," flies to his arms. Jimmy gets
his job back. The minor part of
French mid was sufficiently well
done by Miss Anzoinette Lloyd.

"We should very much like to see
Mr. Wilcox and Miss Malin play in
a better class piece dealing with
human passions. We feel sure they
would rise to a high level of dramatic
art.

Perhaps some of their other parts
will be more worthy of their undoubt-
ed talents. In any case, whatever
pieces this company put on during
the remaining nights of their stay,
playgoers need not fear disappoint-
ment. The acting all round is too
good. We often get out here shows
that we have to speak kindly of.
This one we must praise.

CHILIAN GIRL AND
ALLEGED KIDNAPPERS.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared to defend two Chinese women who were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning with kidnapping a girl. It was stated that the girl was a Chilean subject in a way. Her mother was Chilean and her father was a Spaniard. The evidence showed that on the eighth moon of last year, the first defendant who was a relative of the child's mother brought the girl to Hongkong on the pretext of finding work for her. The girl was kept in a certain house and later sold her to the second defendant, who was a well-to-do Chinese woman in the Colony who had kept her for two months.

A remand having been agreed to, the question of bail arose. Mr. Lo said the second defendant was a well-known person. She had large leasehold properties in the Colony, and was not likely to run away. As regards the first defendant, she was a newcomer into the Colony and could not find substantial bail. The charge as it at present stood was indefinite, and he hoped his Worship would not require heavy bail.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. F. W. Bowley came into the Court and informed his Worship that the Consul for Chili had asked him to help in the matter.

The Chilean Consul then appeared in the Court. He said that in his opinion no bail should be granted. Mr. Lo interrupted him by saying that the Consul should not influence the Court in the question of bail.

Bail was finally fixed at \$500 and \$250 for the two defendants respectively.

A MAGISTERIAL LIBEL.

Mr. Lindsell, the Magistrate, seems to us to have laid himself open to an action for libel by Malini the magician.

A Chinese thief was before him to-day for stealing two pots of opium. It was explained that the man substituted two empty pots, using a handkerchief for cover.

The Magistrate: I see. A sort of Malini business. Four weeks.

The thief asked to be fined.

The Magistrate: You go to prison for four weeks.

Mr. Malini will not cavil. It was, after all, a good free advt for him.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Dr. Ozorio's election to the Sanitary Board is gazetted.

The appointment of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock as Attorney-General during the absence of Mr. Kemp is also recorded.

There is a notice providing for the removal of certain graves on Crown Land at Kai Lung Wan.

Five additions to the Committee on the Peace Celebration are Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, H. J. Gedge, F. Maitland, and the Revs. T. W. Pearce and J. Kirk Macdonald.

The usual returns of Bank Notes circulating show that during February the Chartered had \$9,733,386 worth of paper out, the Hongkong and Shanghai \$26,175,679, and the Mercantile \$1,154,094. Specie reserves as usual.

There are three sales of Crown Land coming off during the month.

BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

This Bank is holding its statutory meeting this afternoon. The shares have all been paid up. 20,000 of \$100, and \$12,883 has been spent on furniture, etc., and \$2,488 on organization. Four more directors are to be elected, whose names we expect to publish in our 4 o'clock edition. Those listed at present are Pong Wai Ting, Chan Ching Shek, Chow Shou Son, Kan Ying Po, Li Koon Chung, Wong Yun Tong and Mok Ching Kong, all local merchants. Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming are the auditors.

To-day's return shows four more cases of cerebrospinal fever, all fatal.

The British Traders Insurance Company, according to an advertisement in another column, is going to convert its silver capital into gold.

THE BOLSHEVİK MENACE.
OUT FOR A WORLD-WIDE
REVOLUTION.

The "Daily Chronicle" Special Correspondent in Russia, writes—

The war with Germany is over and the Russian problem remains unsolved. Our military action in Russia, whether because of divided councils or because we were unable to spare from the Western front the requisite number of troops, has been feeble and ineffective; we have raised hopes that have been cruelly disappointed. Even at the moment of victory, when the armistice had freed our hands, we failed to take advantage of our new opportunities in Russia.

Instead of raising a barrier to Bolshevik aggression in the Baltic provinces and the Ukraine, we allowed Trotsky's Red Army to advance towards Rerwal and Riga on the heels of the crumbling and retreating German troops, while in the south of Russia, though Entente warships occupied the Black Sea ports, we looked on—helplessly—shall I say?—at the spectacle of Ukrainian extremists, in loose alliance with Bolshevik bands and demoralized German soldiery, renewing the horrors of brigandage and primitive civil war throughout the grainland of European Russia.

Meanwhile Russian conditions are being reproduced in Germany. No one who, with the experience of the Russian Revolution in mind, has watched during the last few weeks the development of the German Revolution could fail to see that Germany was advancing with swift strides towards Bolshevism. And sooner even than might have been expected, Liebknecht has gained enough power over the armed mob that now makes German politics to make Ebert's position almost untenable.

Supposing Liebknecht does succeed in establishing Bolshevik rule in a paralyzed Germany, then with Liebknecht master of Berlin, with Trotsky's Red Army advancing swiftly to the German frontier, what is there to prevent an alliance between Moscow and Berlin for the purpose of promoting a world revolution? In the present chaotic state of Central Europe the flame might rapidly spread from the Baltic to the Adriatic. The small nationalities who have just gained their independence would be overwhelmed, and the Allies, deliberating in Paris over questions of territorial readjustment and the League of Nations, would find themselves faced with a new and more terrible danger to the peace of the world.

It is time to throw aside all illusions. That danger is vividly present now. With victory barely achieved, we are on the brink of a great disaster, which menaces the very existence of civilisation. And yet at this very moment the cry is raised in England, "Hands off Russia," and attempts are being made to represent Bolshevik rule as something comparatively innocuous if not even desirable.

I was amazed when I returned from Switzerland, where I had been watching the appalling debacle in Central and Eastern Europe, to see in how many quarters in England Bolshevism, or, at any rate, Russian Bolshevism, had found defenders or apologists. There is some fatal misunderstanding here which must be cleared up.

If I could speak to the defenders of Bolshevism or to those who for any other reason cry "Hands off Russia," this is what I should like to say. You argue that we have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of another country, that we must not attack a Socialist Government, that we can afford to look on and watch this "interesting experiment."

But we have no choice in the matter. We do not eradicate Bolshevism, Bolshevism will overwhelm us. Bolshevism is not a local Russian experiment in tame Pacifist Socialism. It is no Icaria or Oneida. It is essentially international, aggressive, imperialist even. It is out for a world revolution, for the explosion of the whole present form of civilisation.

Russia is being used simply as a jumping-off ground for this particular purpose. The Bolshevik leaders care not one scrap for Russia in itself. By violence they have taken possession of the resources of Russia in order to overthrow existing institutions in all the countries of Western Europe and in America. Russia is for them an experimental station, a training ground, and with the money and arms of the Russian State they aim at advancing through the moral and material wreckage of the great war and establishing their dictatorship not only in Warsaw, Berlin, Vienna and Budapest, but ultimately in Rome, Paris, London and New York.

This menace is not to be trifled with. Lenin is one of the ablest men in Europe; he has a clear vision of all those elements in the strange spirit of our time that will serve his purpose, and he has no scruple whatever about means and methods.

There are some—not many, it would appear, as yet—who desire a Bolshevik revolution in England. There are others, who would shrink from Bolshevism, if it came too near, but who like to feel the tremor of revolutionary excitement in the air.

VIEWS OF A LEADING
GERMAN LIBERAL.

A correspondent of *Politiken* recently had a remarkable interview with Theodor Wolff, editor of the Liberal Berlin *Tageblatt*, says a correspondent in a telegram from Copenhagen on December 22. He found the offices of the paper guarded by Red Guard sentries.

"Germany's future lies in the hands of the Entente," declared Herr Wolff. "We rely on President Wilson. Had we thought that we should be given over to brutal might we would have taken other steps. Our front was unbroken."

"Could Germany afford to wait?" asked the correspondent. "Possibly," said Herr Wolff, "it would have been better if we had chosen slower tactics and broken the dreadful truth to the soldier-ridden people, by degrees, so avoiding a national crisis of nerves."

"Germany committed great mistakes in letting herself be infected with Pan-Germanism and undervaluing other countries. Although the German and Austrian Governments bear responsibility for the war, other lands also bear an enormous responsibility. The chauvinism of the Paris Press under M. Poincaré's regime and France's attempts to force Russia to build strategic Polish railways established a fateful position, and forced the Berlin Government to agree to the Austrian plans. We must pay for the acts of the U-boats and the breach of Belgian neutrality; but we have now overthrown the old regime."

"What are the chances of an early peace?"

"We had hoped that the Entente would agree to a preliminary peace which could be confirmed by the National Assembly. Their refusal is turning Germany into a Bolshevik hothouse, and the result will be a Bolshevik Europe. If the Entente are sensible they will give us a quick and reasonable peace. We are prepared to lose Alsace-Lorraine, some colonies, and the purely Polish part of Poland, but there are limits. No one must dare to touch the western bank of the Rhine or Danzig."

"That would cause Germany to rise as one man," continued Herr Wolff. "I am not a Nationalist, but in that case I should conclude that nothing was left but to make war again, even if we had no weapon but poison gas."

KRUPPS AND PEACE.

The balance-sheet just issued by the F. Krupp Company, Essen, shows a large fall in net profits, these amounting to £247,000, as against £2,048,000 last year. The gross profits amount to £2,260,000, as against £4,980,000, and it has been considered advisable to write off £2,000,000 for contingent war losses. No dividend is being paid. Stocks, consisting chiefly of unfinished war material, are valued at \$37,500,000. Stocks in the 1914 balance-sheet were valued at £7,400,000. The present capital of the concern is £12,500,000, and is held almost exclusively by members of the Krupp family. It was increased from £9,000,000 to the present amount at the end of 1914.

At a meeting of foremen and apprentices of the firm, just held in Essen, it was stated that they had been informed by the management that under peace conditions it would probably be impossible to employ more than 10,000 to 12,000 work-people, as against about 40,000 before the war, and very considerably more during it. "Regular production of any kind would be quite out of the question for a long time to come, and as the occupation of Essen by the Allied troops was considered by no means unlikely, it was impossible to make any forecast as to the future course of the undertaking."

There are others again who protest against an attack on Russian Bolshevism on the ground that such an attack is dictated by capitalist interests.

If Allied action in Russia were dictated merely by reactionary capitalist interests, for my part, would not raise a finger to support it. But it is just because I am convinced that the spread of Bolshevism—in itself a gross tyranny—would lead in the long run to the triumph of a bitter and cruel reaction that I urge the speedy liberation of Russia from Leninism.

It is not simply a question of Russia's interests now. It is a question of the interests of Europe, of England, of guarantees for the liberation of the British working man. Those who talk glibly of the Russian proletarian revolution ignore the fact, the incontrovertible fact, that, after a year of Bolshevik rule the Russian proletariat has disappeared. Russia's industry is destroyed. The factories of Petrograd and Moscow are nearly all closed. The older workmen have gone back to their villages, the younger men have joined the Red Army or become Bolshevik officials. The few who still hang about the factories are Government pensioners. Bolshevism is the negation of the liberation of industry. It is sheer madness with a diabolical method. We must have peace and scope for a noble reconstruction of society. But so long as we are faced with Bolshevik aggression there is no peace for a tortured world.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.TO ALL WHOM IT MAY
CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED intends at an early date to apply to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of Hongkong for a Bill for power to convert its silver capital into gold.

A copy of the proposed Bill can be inspected at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated this 5th day of March 1919.
DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARTSON,
Solicitors for,
THE BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE
CO., LTD.
Hongkong, March 8, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,

March 13, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, Several cases Australian Cheese. A number of cases Australian Jam (new Stock) And Thirty Barrels Paint oil each 42½ gallons.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong March 8, 1919.

(for account of the concerned)

SATURDAY,

March 15, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A LARGE QUANTITY OF Very Choice Chocolates, assorted Sweet meats, &c., &c. OF THE BEST QUALITY To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Comprising:—Chocolates of the following well-known brands: Connoisseur, Boudoir, Fancies, Duchesse, Rugs, Opera, Special Princess, Gala Selection, Kings, Special Queens, Sovereign, &c., &c., &c. Also Milk Tablets, Turkish Delight, Butter Scotch, Russian Toffee, &c. These goods are perfectly fresh having just recently arrived.

On view day of sale.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, March 8, 1919.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. W. G. HUM-
PHREYS & CO.

Shameen, Canton, have this day been appointed AGENTS for the sale and distribution of the "CHINA MAIL" in Canton and the surrounding districts.

March 1, 1919.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

A LEADING MERCHANT IN HONGKONG

is well pleased with his first year's dividends on his POLICY.
CASH DIVIDEND: 62 per cent. or;
BONUS ADDITION: 114 per cent.
Dividends increased every year.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,

P. M. WELLES,
Manager,
Powell's Building,
12, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE
S.S. "NANKING"

(AMERICAN REGISTRY 15,000 TONS.)

WILL SAIL FROM

HONGKONG TO MANILA

on or about March 22nd.

RETURNING FROM

MANILA TO HONGKONG

on or about March 30th.

Fare One Way \$25.00. Approximately H.K. \$35.00 only. This sailing offers an unusual opportunity for a short sea voyage to Manila and return, requiring less than a fortnight's time, at an extraordinarily low rate. Accommodation and Cuisine unsurpassed on any steamer on the Pacific.

New Steamer. Huge Cabins. American Officers. Comfort. Safety.

For further information regarding this service apply to
C. H. RITTER, Agent,
Princo's Building, Ice House Street, Tel. 1924.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW OF
FLOWERS & "VEGETABLES"
will be held in the
BOTANIC GARDENS
THURSDAY.

13th March at 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission \$1.—
(children half price)
Mrs. GURNEY will present the prizes
at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY

14th March at 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 30 cents.
The BAND of the 18th Infantry
will play on both afternoons.
TEA will be obtainable on
the Ground.
H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, March 8, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on
TUESDAY, March 11, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at his Sales Room, Duddell Street,
10 Bales "Antique" Wove
Paper 27" x 38".
50 lbs. to ream.

On view now.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. F. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

on
THURSDAY, March 13, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.,
at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co's No. 26 godown,
(Kowloon)
(For account of the concerned)
170 bundles 2" x 16 1/8" Round Steel
Bars.
180 bundles 2" x 18 20" Round Steel
Bars.
1229 pieces 2" x 18 20" Round Steel
Bars.
382 pieces 1" x 18 20" Round Steel
Bars.
On view now.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. F. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, March 8, 1919.

TOTO KISEN KAMBA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
Via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU
AND JAPAN PORTS.

"THE Steamship"
"ANYO MARU."
The above-named Steamer having
arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified to send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take immediate
delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 11th
March 1919, at 5 p.m. will be landed at
Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery
must then be taken from the Company's
Godown.
Storage charges will be assessed on all
Cargo remaining undelivered on 11th
March 1919, at 5 p.m.

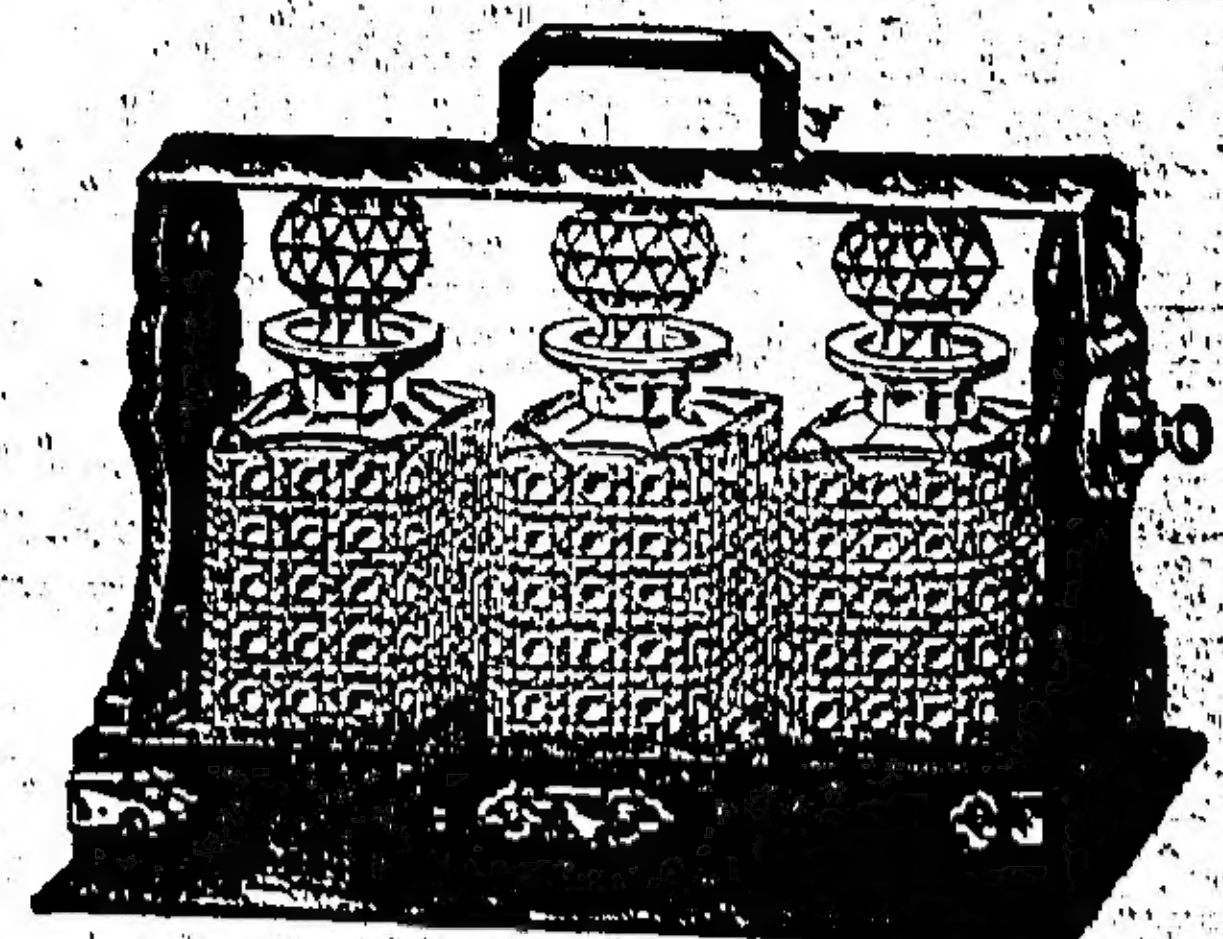
No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.
No claims will be recognized after the
Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.
All chafed and damaged Cargo will be
landed into the Company's Godown, where
they will be examined on 17th March 1919,
at 10 a.m.

No claim will be recognized if filed
after the 22nd March 1919.
T. DAIGO,
Manager.
Hongkong, March 8, 1919.

NOTICES.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

AGENTS FOR
COMMUNITY PLATE
"THE ARISTOCRAT OF THE DINING TABLE"



WE INVITE INSPECTION OF OUR UNIQUE
AND DISTINCTIVE SELECTION OF
SHEFFIELD
STERLING SILVER
AND
ELECTRO PLATED WARE
SUITABLE FOR
WEDDING AND COMPLIMENTARY GIFTS.
CHRISTENING GIFTS IN SILK LINED CASES.

NEW
RECORDS
JUST ARRIVED

A 2408 {SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE ... TENOR
WHEN THE GREAT DAWN'S SHINING
A 3063 {BACHELOR DAYS ... QUARTETTE.
ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN
A 5828 {MISSOURI ... WALTZ.
THE WALTZ WE LOVE
C 1315 {A LITTLE BIT MORE ... FOX-TROT
COME WITH ME ... ONE-STEP.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
TEL. 1323 14, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

THE EDISON-DICK



DUPLICATOR

INSPECTION INVITED
MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1188.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

FANCY PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET SOAPS,
MANICURE SETS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 1877.

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GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Tel. No. 133.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
*NORE	14th March	20th April	2nd May
*NOVARA	14th March	23rd April	3rd May
NELLORE	12th April	18th May	27th May

*Will take some bottom cargo to Rotterdam. Not available for Passengers.

TO
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	From Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	14th March	31st March

TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.
NELLORE	12th March at Noon	

Tickets Interchangeable with B.I.S.N. Coy. between ports, common to both Companies.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.
Passengers may travel E.I. Company between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

E. HING & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
Telephone No. 1118. 25, Wing Woe Street, Central.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Shidzuka Maru, 12,500 tons WED., 13th Mar., at 11 a.m. *Aki Maru, 12,300 tons FRI., 28th Mar., at 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Nikko Maru, 8,600 tons MON., 31st Mar., at 11 a.m.	
Shanghai & Kobe	Benten Maru, 8,050 tons SAT., 8th March.	
London or Liverpool via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	*Inaba Maru, 12,600 tons SATURDAY, 22nd Mar., at 11 a.m.	
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	*Tango Maru, 12,780 tons WED., 28th March, at 11 a.m.	
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal		
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo	*Yubari Maru, 8,000 tons FRI., 7th March, at 11 a.m.	
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	*Akita Maru, 8,000 tons WED., 12th March at 11 a.m.	

*Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C. SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

*Fushimi Maru, SATURDAY, 22nd Mar., at 11 a.m.
*Suwa Maru, MONDAY, 6th May, at 11 a.m.

*Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. YASUDA, Manager

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

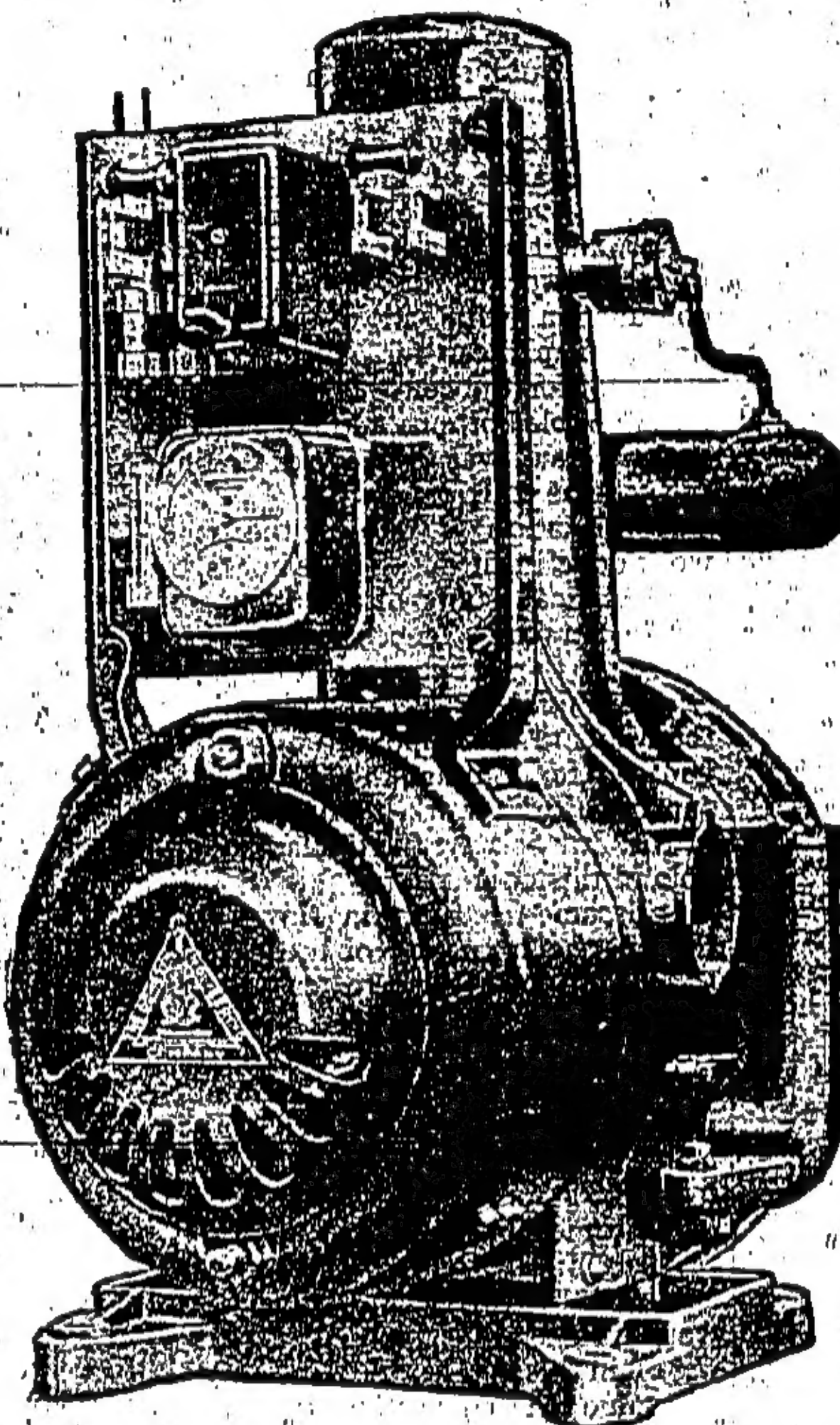
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.
Town Office: 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 469.
Shipyard: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 79.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG TING WA, Manager
Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
Liverpool via Spore, Pang & Cibo &c.	Inaba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Mar. at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan &c.	Jerisa Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st April
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Toyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd May
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	Paadla Mail S.S. Co.	On 15th Mar. at Noon
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 24th April
New York	Belton Castle	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	On 27th March
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via S'hai, &c.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 15th March
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Mexico Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 22nd Mar., at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 15th Mar., at 3 p.m.
Sydney & Melbourne	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 15th March
Australian Ports via Manila	Lucan Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Middle of March
Australian Ports via Japan	Tango Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 28th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Japan	Aryo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 31st March
Shanghai	Saiyo Maru	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	On 7th May
Shanghai	Jerisa Maru	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th March
Shanghai	Shikang	Butterfield & Swire	On 9th Mar. at D'light
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Suiyang	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 13th Mar. at Noon
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Nellore	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th March
Sendakan	Shidzuka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th Mar. at Noon
Tientsin	Massang	Yardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 13th Mar. at 3 p.m.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Kaidow	Butterfield & Swire	On 8th Mar. at 10 a.m.
Takao via Swatow & Amoy	Saijo Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 13th Mar. at 3 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Saihu Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 13th Mar. at 3 p.m.
Manila	Yuen-sung	Douglas, Laing & Co.	On 11th Mar. at 11 a.m.
Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta	Akita Maru	Yardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 13th Mar. at 3 p.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th Mar. at 3 p.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th Mar. at 3 p.m.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th Mar. at 11 a.m.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Nellore	P. & O. S.N. Co.	About 15th April
Bombay & Colombo	Himalaya Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	End of March
	Kofuku Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th March

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E. V. D. PARR,
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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SHIP LIFTING SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	NAAPS
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	107	107	10	6	3 ft.
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	117	117	10	6	3 ft.
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	127	127	10	6	3 ft.
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	137	137	10	6	3 ft.
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	147	147	10	6	3 ft.
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	157	157	10	6	3 ft.
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	167	167	10	6	3 ft.
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	177	177	10	6	3 ft.
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	187	187	10	6	3 ft.
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	197	197	10	6	3 ft.

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THE COST OF LIVING.

PRICES AND PROGRESS.

In the welter of a general election, wrote Mr. A. Sherwell in the *Daily News*, when that struggle was in progress, it not uncommonly happens that a pressing problem which harasses daily life escapes the politician's attention in his preoccupation with new policies and bribes. It has so happened at this election. Reconstruction projects and schemes bulged large in the new programs. Housing, transport facilities, land reform, rationalised railways, minimum wage standards, empire development, anti-dumping laws, and a score of other things were promised, but not a word so far as I have seen, was said concerning the prices of commodities and the inflated cost of living.

And yet it is really the alpha of reform, a rudimentary social fact which touches physical life at its most vital points, and is probably the worst, and certainly the most urgent, of the by-products of the war. Reconstruction policies cannot ignore it. The cost of living is a fundamentally vital factor in social advance. Unless it be equitably controlled, wage adjustments are haphazard and illusory arrangements, the expedients of a quick statesmanship which not seldom aggravates the disease it fails to cure.

THE PROFITEER.

The startling rise in the price of commodities has been one of the ugliest of our war experiences. It has never been scientifically investigated, and it has not been authoritatively explained. Part of the explanation, the strictly economic part, is not far to seek. It lies in the exigencies of war circumstances; but much of the evil is undeniably due to anti-social and conscienceless profiteering. The proof of this is near at hand. It is seen in the vastly increased profits of manufacturers distributing companies, and traders. These profits confound all departmental pleas and argument, and prove beyond question the victimisation of the people. No theoretical argument and no special pleading on economic grounds can stand up against them. They are the visible and substantial evidence of a soulless batten upon a people's irreducible needs.

The position was saved during the war, first, by the patriotic forbearance of masses of the people, and second, by hasty resort to repeated advances in wages and, at a particular crisis, by a stupendous and economically indefensible State subsidy of bread. This last device was the expedient of a makeshift statesmanship. It was the policy not of reason but of panic.

HAZARD ADVANCES.

Not much more can be said for the haphazard advances in wages. They were rough and ready, emergency arrangements, varying in equity, unequal in scope and benefit, and unrelated to actual physical need. If their benefits had been equal, or if they had in all cases provided a true equivalent for the increased cost of living, they would still have left us with a problem to solve. An advance in nominal wages does not palliate, much less remove, the impoverishing effects of a persistent increase in the cost of living. It evades the problem but does not solve it. Nominal wages count for little in the equitable distribution of the fruits of industry and trade. Social well-being depends upon the augmentation of real wages. Nor are advances in nominal wages a remedy for profiteering. This is in part due to the fact that the increased wages are not paid out of the same pockets that the increased profits go into. The increased wages—in the mass—are not paid by the profiteers. The enlarged pay of the miner, the engineer or the railway worker does not reduce the profits of the provision merchant or the draper or the publican. The balance sheets of a thousand companies and the profits of ten thousand tradesmen make this clear. Nor, in the case of producers are the increased wages a real check upon profits. All increased production charges are passed on, through all the distributing channels, to the consumer. The war wages are paid, but the war profits are promptly discounted by further advances in the cost of living.

FACING THE PROBLEMS.

The matter is commonly discussed in its relation to wage-earners only. No doubt they, by their numbers and circumstances, feel the pressure of the evil severely, but they are not alone. During the war people with small fixed incomes have suffered acutely. They have borne a full (perhaps over-full) share of the burden of increased taxation, and have suffered the full effects of every increase in the price of commodities. And they suffer without the possibility of relief. They cannot enlarge their incomes and they cannot pass on any part of the increased cost of living. The new policies will add to their burdens and bring no relief. And our statesmen are silent. A fundamental social and economic problem is simply ignored. It finds no place in the long list of evils to be treated.

How long can silence last? Unless we are mistaken it will be broken rudely when the nation turns its back on war and election excitements, and faces the commonplace problems of daily life. The new world feeling knows little of patience. The self-restraint which war imposed will

LIBERIAN HONOUR FOR AN ELDER DEMPSTER COMMANDER.

During the last homeward voyage of the Elder Dempster liner Akabo, Captain H. A. Yardley, D.S.C., the commander of the liner, was requested by the President of the Liberian Republic to go on shore at Monrovia, as he desired, on behalf of the inhabitants, to do honour to Captain Yardley as a recognition of the services he had rendered to the Republic some months ago on the occasion of an attack on Monrovia by a German submarine. On the arrival of the Akabo at Monrovia on Nov. 24, Captain Yardley had an enthusiastic reception, and was entertained in the city hall of Monrovia, the President, the Hon. D. E. Howard, acting as chairman, and in his speech referring to the early settlement of the Republic and the help received both from the British Navy and the British Mercantile Marine. It was a distinguished representative of the latter, Captain Yardley, who came to their rescue and saved the situation on April 10 last. They were indeed deeply indebted to Captain Yardley and the crew of the Burutu for what they then did for them. The President presented Captain Yardley with a purse of money, the Liberian Humane Order of African Redemption, which confers the dignity of Knight Official of Liberia, and a letter of thanks. Only two others have received the honour. It will be remembered that in September Captain Yardley was decorated at Buckingham Palace by his Majesty with the D.S.C. in recognition of his services.

The following is the text of the Liberian Order:

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Know ye that I, Daniel Edward Howard, President of the Republic of Liberia, taking into consideration the sentiments of humanity which are displayed by you, Captain H. A. Yardley, and being aware of your sincere wishes to be a useful helper in the Christian work of civilising our brethren inhabiting the territory neighbouring to our Republic, desiring to give you a public testimony of our gratitude, using the facilities given us by the laws of our Republic, by these presents do ordain, constitute and appoint you Knight Official of the Liberian Humane Order of African Redemption, in virtue of which, from this day, you will be permitted to use and wear publicly the insignia of the Order in the class named, and may the Omnipotent God ever guide you in your efforts for the good of our savage brethren. In testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the Republic to be affixed Given under my hand at the city of Monrovia the 24th day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and of the Republic the Seventy-first.

D. E. Howard, President.

C. D. B. King, Secretary of State.

The Love of Liberty brought us Here.

MANLIER PARSONS.

"The Church is in process of inoculation with a powerful virus of manliness," stated a high dignitary of the Church of England to a *Daily Chronicle* representative.

So great has been the number of applications from Army men to become candidates for ordination that the Archbishops and Bishops have formed a central committee, under the direction of Canon Hicks, of Bishops' College, Cheshunt, to deal with the problems arising.

Most of the men are without means for carrying through their training, and one of the projects of the committee is to raise a fund for the upkeep and training of such ex-service candidates.

"The right kind of men are coming," the *Daily Chronicle* representative was informed. Donald Hankey, the famous "Student in Arms"—may be taken as a prototype of hundreds of unordained soldiers who are anxious to give their strength to the spiritual and social life of the nation.

It is intended to develop the scheme of training more on lines of social and psychological study than hitherto, for it is realised that the ex-service man is capable of an intimate grasp of modern social problems.

disappear before the pressure of a daily-felt burden, which prevents escape from a vicious circle and betrays the hope of a permanent advance. The profiteer is not a pacifist invention; he is the unchecked exploiter of the nation's needs. He must be curbed or removed. Wages must rise in response to expanding needs and higher standards of living, and not in haphazard and reluctant response to trade cupidities working through inflated prices. Profits are tolerable as the just reward of labour and enterprise. They are intolerable as the fruit of unmeasured greed and as the instruments of a new oppression. The cost of living is the most urgent social problem of to-day.

LORD SINHA.

A public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta, convened by the Sheriff, was held on Jan. 31 at the Town Hall to thank the Prime Minister for appointing Lord Sinha as a Minister of the British Cabinet and for congratulating Lord Sinha on the unique distinction conferred upon him. There was a large gathering, representatives of the various communities being present. Sir K. G. Gupta presided.

In the course of his speech, Sir K. G. Gupta said:

"The Prime Minister has placed India under deep obligation by taking Lord Sinha into his new Ministry and thereby giving a tangible proof of his desire to afford India a direct voice in the Government. From his exalted position Lord Sinha will be a potent factor influencing the policy of the Government in regard to India. The Prime Minister has done more. He has secured the gracious consent of His Majesty the King-Emperor to his elevation to the Peerage and we shall soon have the unique spectacle of an Indian occupying a seat in the House of Lords. Indians have before now fought their way into the House of Commons through the generous suffrages of certain British constituencies, but the entry of an Indian into the Upper House is without precedent. By accepting the Prime Minister's nomination in this regard, His Majesty has given one more proof of his kindly solicitude for the welfare of his Indian subjects and of his generous sympathy with their aspirations."

In conclusion Sir K. G. Gupta said:—"In England there is a general feeling of trust and sympathy for India and an evident desire among public men to see justice done to her, to help her to attain complete autonomy and to put her on an equality with the self-governing Dominions." Even had the war not taken place, India's political advance could not have been long delayed, but the war certainly has revolutionised all previous concepts, and democratic ideals now hold the field. Along with other countries, India too has awakened from the slumber of ages, and the ardent hopes and aspirations of the people can no longer be ignored. The political reconstruction of India can only be peacefully accomplished under the guidance of the British Government and with the active co-operation of the British people. The British Government and the British public have shown every disposition to assist us in reaching the goal and we may count upon steady and ordered progress in all directions. But no scheme, however well conceived, can succeed unless it is worked by all concerned with genuine goodwill and perfect understanding. I have every hope that Indians and Europeans will join hands in a spirit of brotherhood and co-operate with one another in securing the political and economic regeneration of India. A contented and prosperous India will be the surest guarantee of the solidarity and permanence of the great Empire to which we have the pride and honour to belong, but India can never be expected to be wholly satisfied until she has her own Government under the suzerainty of the Crown.

Let us banish petulance, impatience and extravagance on the one side and prejudice, distrust and arrogance on the other and God willing all will be well.

Resolutions were passed thanking the Prime Minister and congratulating Lord Sinha. Among those who took part in the proceedings were the Maharajah of Cochin, Rajah Kishorlal Goswami, Sir Niranjan Chatterjee, Col. Pugh, Mr. Shirley Treame, Dr. S. P. Sarbadhikari, Mr. J. N. Roy, and Mr. D. P. Khaitan.

BELFAST SHIPBUILDING.

The shipbuilding returns for 1918 show that Messrs. Harland & Wolff's Belfast yards head the world's list with an output of 15 vessels of 119,445, while their Scottish yards head the list for the Clyde with 18 vessels of 100,122 tons. Messrs. Harland & Wolff's aggregate (says the "Glasgow Herald") approaches three times the total of the next highest firm, Messrs. Swan, Hunter, & Wigham Richardson, of Wallsend-on-Tyne. The following table shows that the other Belfast firm, Messrs. Workman, Clark, & Co., occupy third place:

Vessels.	Tons.
Harland & Wolff (3 yards).....	35 219,557
Harland & Wolff (Bel. last only).....	15 119,445
Swan, Hunter, & Wigham Richardson.....	29 82,214
Workman, Clark & Co. 19.....	69,370
William Gray & Co. 16.....	52,068
Russell & Co. 10.....	59,685
William Duxford & Sons.....	11 44,967

The five largest and most powerful merchant vessels launched in 1918 were all turned out by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, three of them in Belfast, one at Glasgow, and one at Greenock. In marine engineering Messrs. Harland & Wolff occupy sixth place, with a production of 209,600 indicated horse-power.

OIL-CARRYING IN 'DOUBLE BOTTOMS.'

HOW MINISTRY OF SHIPPING OVERCAME THE SHORTAGE.

Various statements have appeared in the Press relative to the "double bottom" scheme of carrying oil fuel across the Atlantic, and in view of the remarkable results achieved by this scheme a short account of its development and working may be of interest.

The normal method of conveyance of fuel oil is, of course, in specially constructed "tank steamers."

The use of the double bottoms, or ballast tanks, of ordinary cargo steamers for the conveyance of fuel oil has been known to the Admiralty for many years, and certain steamers had been adapted for the possible supply of the fleet by this method. It had been the practice to convey oil by this means from the Far East. In 1915 the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company suggested to the Admiralty the possibility of developing this method to supplement tank steamers in conveying fuel oil to England. The technical details of the scheme being worked out by Mr. C. Zulver, the marine superintendent of the company. The policy was adopted, but only to a limited extent, owing to the impossibility of displacing "heavy" cargoes such as wheat, manganese ore, &c., which were vitally required in this country. Credit is due, however, to Messrs. A. Holt and Company for their pioneer work in fitting their steamers under the scheme in its limited form.

In June, 1917, owing to the intensive submarine warfare, and the enormous growth in the consumption of the Navy, it became apparent that unless the quantity of tank tonnage were increased to a very large extent indeed, and in a very short time, the stocks of petroleum products in this country would sink to an alarming extent.

It was accordingly decided to give the conveyance of fuel oil absolute priority over all other classes of cargo, and the Ministry of Shipping at once worked out a scheme, in conjunction with all the principal liner companies, for fitting their steamers for the conveyance of fuel oil in double-bottoms and deep tanks, and no time was lost in extending the scheme to tramps.

Appreciation is due for the good work done in fitting the steamers to the technical staffs of the liner and other companies concerned, and to the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, whose engineers were employed by the Ministry of Shipping both in the United Kingdom and in the U.S.A. to supervise the work. The services of Mr. Zulver were particularly valuable in this connection.

It became necessary in May, 1918, to limit the operation of the scheme somewhat in order to carry the largest possible number of U.S. troops; and on 5 November, on the reserves of petroleum products having reached a certain level, and it being possible to maintain that level by tank steamer—it was decided to discontinue the scheme.

Apart from the valuable results achieved by this scheme during the war, the experience gained of carrying oil in this manner will certainly be of value in connection with the development of petroleum as a fuel for steamers after the war. The following figures in connection with the scheme may be of interest:

Date of approval of extended scheme, June 21, 1917; date shipments commenced, July 3, 1917; quantity carried to June, 1918, 746,930 tons; total quantity carried to November, 1918, 1,014,570 tons; quantity per day, 2,045 tons.

Number of ships fitted—In U.K. 430; in U.S.A. 331—761.

Quantity of oil lost in transit by enemy action, 15,191 tons; quantity of oil lost in transit by marine loss, 2,201 tons—total 17,392 tons.

SHIPBUILDING IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The following table is given in the Shipping Supplement of "Berlingske Tidende":

New vessels built in America, in England.	1918.	Tons gross.	Tons net.
January.....	64,795	58,568	58,568
February.....	117,601	100,038	100,038
March.....	117,145	161,674	161,674
April.....	163,050	111,533	111,533
May.....	194,464	197,274	197,274
June.....	201,425	134,159	134,159
July.....	255,025	141,498	141,498
August.....	261,029	124,675	124,675

North America, therefore, has built from January to May only 30,000 tons more than Great Britain, but in the period from June to August almost 320,000 tons more. Efforts are being made to raise the American production to 400,000 tons monthly. Should the English output rise to 200,000 tons and the American to 400,000 tons monthly, there will be in a year's time as much cargo space available as in 1914.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and assists Nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Resides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 8. 12A. 396A.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Yokohama. Pressure has decreased considerably in the vicinity of Shanghai, and slightly elsewhere; a depression is indicated to the north of the Yangtze Valley.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.70 inch. Total since January 1st, 2.13 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 9th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock E. to S. or variable winds, moderate; fair, for or mist.

2.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

3.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, March 8, 1919.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 5 p.m.	On date at 5 p.m.	On date at 1 p.m.
Barometer	29.95	29.93	29.93
Temperature	69	69	69
Humidity	72	100	86
Direction of Wind	4	ENE	3
Force	0	3	3
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.0	0.00	0.00

Wettest open air temperature on the 7th, 71° F. Lowest open air temperature on the 14th, 55° F.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, March 8, 1919.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the results of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the year 1918.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level. To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 3 inches to the height given in the table.

March 9 to 16, 1919.

Time of Day.	Tide Water.			Low Water.		
	Height in Feet.	Mean Time.	Height in Feet.	Height in Feet.	Mean Time.	Height in Feet.
Mar. 9	4.3	4.2	4.2	7.1	1.7	1.7
Mar. 10	4.3	4.1	4.1	7.1	2.9	2.9
Mar. 11	4.3	4.1	4.1	7.1	4.1	4.1
Mar. 12	4.3	4.1	4.1	7.1	5.3	5.3
Mar. 13	4.3	4.1	4.1	7.1	6.5	6.5
Mar. 14	4.3	4.1	4.1	7.1	7.7	7.7
Mar. 15	4.3	4.1	4.1	7.1	8.9	8.9
Mar. 16	4.3	4.1	4.1	7.1	10.1	10.1

SHIPPING FORTUNES.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money's statement, to which wide circulation has been given, as to "Shipping Fortunes" is unfortunate for him, if he wishes to preserve a reputation for fairness and not presenting a case that is not absolutely one-sided. He says: "As each British ship was sunk by the enemy the Treasury paid out to the shipowner a fortune for each ship sunk. If the ship cost £100,000 in 1908, the market value owing to the war had risen to about £250,000 in 1918, and the shipowner was presented with £150,000, subject neither to income tax nor excess profits duty."

Now, this matter was gone into by Mr. McKenna when, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he in one of his last Budgets proposed to impose a tax or duty on ship sales. But it was found that the amount taken by the Treasury would represent the amount of capital taken from the shipowners' fund for building or buying new ships to replace the vessels sunk, and for which the payments had been made.

Sir Leo says, "Each British ship was sunk by the enemy causing distress and food shortage for our people." He may well ask why the Treasury should take in the form of tax or duty the capital required to replace these ships and so lessen and alleviate the "distress and food shortage." The great need at the time was ships, and the payments made were for ships. They were not war profits, as Sir Leo would make out. He admits the market price was paid. Of course that is the price that would have to be paid for ships to replace those sunk. It was after thoroughly going into representations on the above lines that Mr. McKenna withdrew a clause from his Finance Bill by which ship sales would be taxed.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money may be a better financier than Mr. McKenna, of course, but a close and constant association with Parliament leads me to doubt it, says a London writer.

Has Sir Leo forgotten that when the Government took over the entire control of the ships, freight rates went up with a big bound in some cases hundreds per cent; and that he himself in the House of Commons defended those greatly increased rates? At least he said the Government was making no profit by reason of such rates, but the consumer had, and still has, to pay the high prices occasioned thereby.

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN GERMAN OWNERS AND SEAMEN.

The prospects of German shipping for the immediate future are not, says "Hansa," at all bright, but the understanding that is being arrived at between shipowners and seamen is an important compromise between the ultra-radical, impractical demands of unorganised seamen and the concessions voluntarily granted by the incorporated members of the Central Association of German Shipowners. It is also the upshot of searching technical deliberations, inspired with the wish to conform, so far as possible, to the feeling of the present day.

The following points were accepted by both sides:

1. No proposed taxation of shipping business must exceed fair limits if the trade is to be carried on and the seamen paid and fed.

2. The wage and salary rates agreed upon must be reduced when the costs of living fall and exchange values improve, and other stipulations altered when the present situation changes.

3. Attention must be paid to the capacity of Germany to compete with other countries.

4. No competition will be successful unless the German shipping trade, while conforming to the present legislation, is liberated from State interference with its activities at home and abroad.

No one who took part in the transactions can fail to realise the probable results of the fact that:

1. The larger proportion of German cargo space has remained useless and unremunerative for more than four years.

2. The expenditure liberally incurred during that period for the benefit of employees and their dependants is very large.

3. Only part of the ships owned in 1914 have been restored to their proper owners.

4. This faction has been burdened to an unprecedented degree by various State taxes and the extraordinary increase in salaries and wages.

There is the additional fact that the Entente Powers will not give back the German shipping which they are using for their own purposes until there is sufficient cargo space available to bring rates down. The limits to the activities of the majority of German shipping companies are therefore restricted. When these owners express their willingness to receive back their former employees on discharge from military service, they are acting very generously. This must not be taken to mean that the owners encourage their old employees to leave the service; on the contrary, it is to their interest and to the good of the country that the mine-sweepers, for example, be still manned. The ex-employees themselves will do best to be in no hurry to leave their present posts, for the shipping owners will probably only find them temporary employment.

The agreements between the Central Association of German shipowners and the seamen's organisations are to be welcomed as an unmistakable advance towards an object long aimed at, and it is sincerely to be hoped that they will be to the advantage of the nation generally.

JAPANESE TO DEVELOP SHANTUNG IRON MINE.

It is learned from a report to Washington by Mr. Willys R. Peck, American Consul at Tsingtao, that the Japanese Government has definitely decided to place the development of the Chinglingchen iron mine in the hands of the mining department of the Shantung Railway instead of concluding a contract for this purpose with a private concern.

The Chinglingchen mine is located five miles off the Shantung Railway, 180 miles from Tsingtao. Published analyses of the ore in the time of the German occupation gave the iron content as 65 per cent, manganese, 24 per cent; phosphorus, 3 per cent; sulphur 8 per cent; with over 100,000,000 tons of ore present. Preparations had been made by the German authorities to erect two blast furnaces 11 miles from Tsingtao for the reduction of this ore.

The *Seito Shimpo* (Tsingtao Daily News), Japanese of August 21, 1918, stated that 50,000 tons of ore would be excavated in 1918, 150,000 in 1919, and 300,000 tons annually thereafter. The expenditures are estimated as follows: Construction of branch railway, \$125,000; new ore cars \$450,000; five locomotives, \$325,000; wages and miscellaneous expenses, \$75,000; total, \$1,050,000 (U.S. currency).

The land for the branch railway line, according to local report, has been purchased from the Chinese owners, but permission for the construction of the line is withheld by the Chinese Government, writes Mr. Peck.

MALINI TO-NIGHT.

To-night the magician Malini will endeavour to baffle Hongkong audience as he has done his audience in almost every part of the world. All Malini's tricks are performed with such adroitness that the art employed by him completely eludes the observation of the average mortal, and he frequently accomplishes the seemingly impossible. His audience will discover to-night that it is no exaggeration to say that Malini's manipulation of cards, coins, glasses, and other articles is simply astounding. He works without any paraphernalia or mechanical aids, and with a large section of the audience around him. His ability is said by an Australian paper to be weird, "his tricks with cards being of such an extraordinary character that one receives the impression that the performer is gifted with some supernatural power of mind-reading." Wherever Malini has appeared he has been acclaimed as without peer in his special line of entertaining. The season in Hongkong is a limited one. The box plans are at Mourie's.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

First Sunday in Lent, March 9.

Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.)

Service, Morbeck. Hymns, 90, 263, 317, 249, 551.

Matins (11 a.m.)

Responses: Ferial; Venite, Savage; Psalm, Croch; Te Deum, Russell; Jones and Eve; Benediction, Langdon. Hymns, 99, 263.

God Save the King.

N.B.—Psalm 44, verses 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 16, 17, 23 and 29 in unison. Hymn 99, verses 1 and 4 in unison. Hymn 263, verses 1, 4 and 6 in unison.

Litany (12 noon)

Evangelion (6 p.m.)

Responses: Ferial; Psalms; Davy and Fymer; Middle Voluntary, Adagio; Widow, Magnificat, Turle in D (half evening); Nunc Dimittis, Hayes (6th morning); Hymns, 187, 87 (4) 84 (208); Miserere, Felton.

N.B.—Psalm 47, verses 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9 in unison. Psalm 48, verses 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13 in unison. Hymn 187, verse 1 in unison. Hymn 87, verses 1 and 3 in unison. Hymn 84, verses 1 and 6 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

First Sunday in Lent, March 9.

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

Opening Voluntary.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

DES VŒUX ROAD HONGKONG.

LAST FEW DAYS
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The Half Yearly Clearance

SALE

MONDAY

THE LAST DAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

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REAL BARGAINS.

REDUCTIONS FROM 10 to 50% IN DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

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**THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON

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Paid-up Capital	\$1,500,000
Reserve Fund	\$2,500,000

KNOWLEDGE LIABILITY OF PRO-

FRISTONE 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 2720 2721 2722 2723 2724 2725 2726 2727 2728 2729 2730 2731 2732 2733 2734 2735 2736 2737 2738 2739 2740 2741 2742 2743 2744 2745 2746 2747 2748 2749 2750 2751 2752 2753 2754 2755 2756 2757 2758 2759 2760 2761 2762 2763 2764 2765 2766 2767 2768 2769 2770

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and Commodity

Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FILED DEPOSITS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FILED DEPOSITS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FILED DEPOSITS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FILED DEPOSITS

THE MEECANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed 1,125,000
Paid-up 675,000
Reserve Fund

BANKERS.
BRANCH OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 5 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDER,
Acting Manager.
No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 28 December, 1918.

BRANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (ORIENTAL BANE).

HEAD OFFICE:
16bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital	Frs. 45,000,000
Reserves	" 50,000,000

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CHINA	PEKING	
COLOMBO	PRINCE-PORT	
HANKOW	SHANGHAI	
HARBIN	SWATOW	

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Etrangers; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of Banking, & Exchange Business transacted.

A. SIRE
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, Oct. 19, 1918.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

Established 1880.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Yen 45,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 42,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	" 15,300,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA

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KOREA	Tientsin
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